

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
FEBRUARY 14, 1917.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. —PART 36

February 7, 1917

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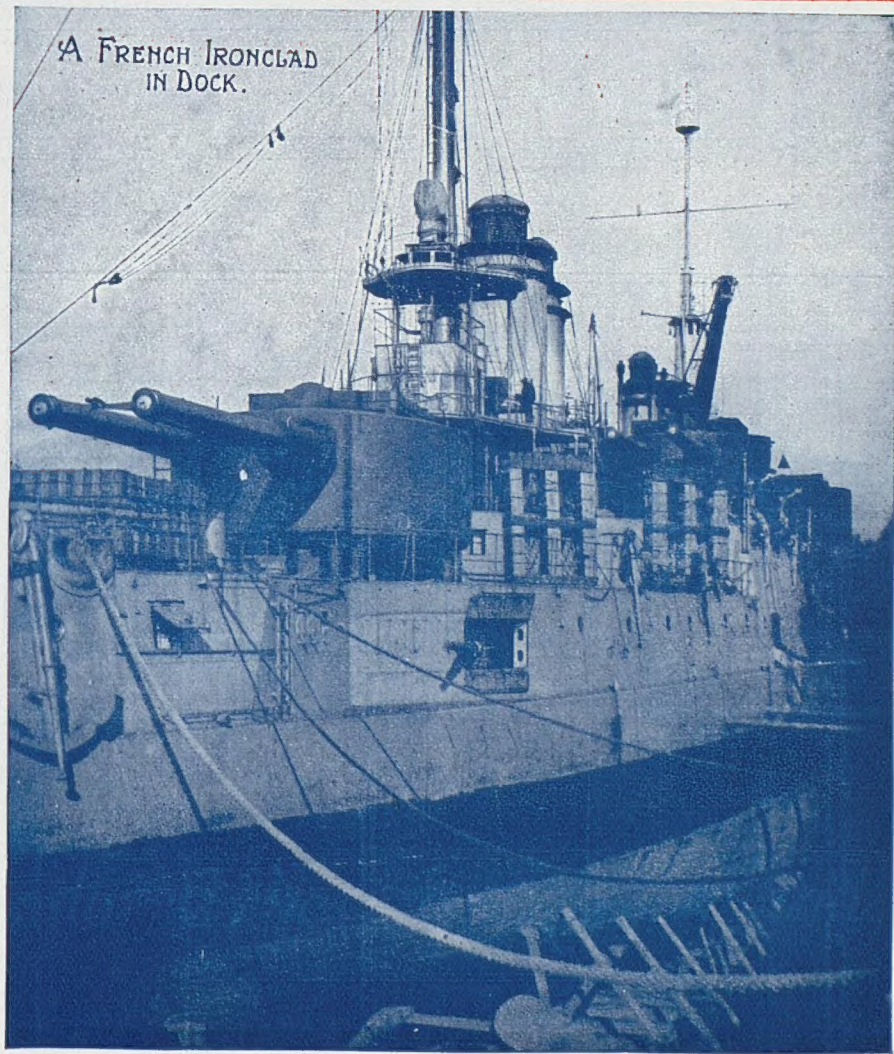
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THE ILLUSTRATED
WAR NEWS

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THE OPENING OF
IRISH-CANADIAN
UPHOLDING THE
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WINTER WARFARE

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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WINTER WARFARE IN ALSACE.

"LES GRANDS BLESSES": AT A STATION
IN FRANCE.

CAMEL-CARTS AND MULE-SLEDGES AS
AMBULANCES IN EGYPT.

A SHELL-BURST AND A FROZEN SHELL-
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are about to

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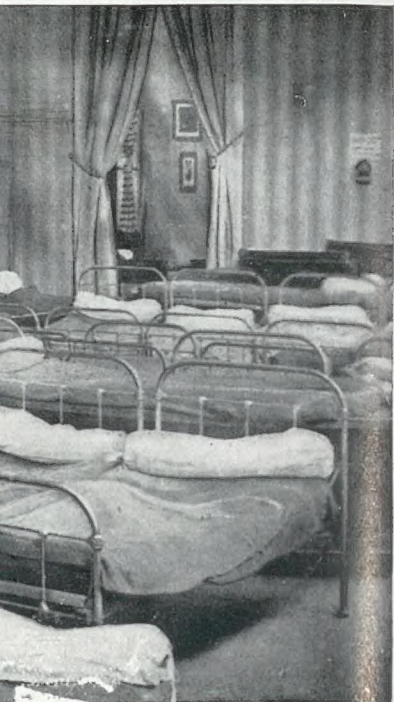
“The Sketch”



7d. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Feb. 7, 1917

War-Time.



S AT THE GARE DE L'EST.

where they can rest, within the precincts of
living or while waiting for the train which is
in their comrades at the Front. The second
of them enjoying a meal in the refectory
the novelty of eating their food in comfortable
[Official Photographs.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.,
40, Abchurch Lane, W.C.—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1917.
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The Illustrated War News, Feb. 14, 1917.—Part 36, New Series.

The Illustrated War News



WINTER ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A WARMLY CLAD TOMMY.

British Official Photograph.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: "THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS."

Our Readers will note that the price of "The Illustrated War News" has been raised by one penny; that is, to Sevenpence. In the same way our contemporaries will raise their price. This has been made necessary by the great increase in the cost of paper and of all other materials used, in the cost of labour and of transport. We feel sure that our readers will support us as before, realising that we should not raise the price of our Paper unless such action were really necessary. It should be added, further—and the point seems hardly to call for emphasis—that the Paper will be kept at its present high standard of illustrations and letterpress. The normal price of sixpence will be resumed as soon as possible.

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THE end of last week found the world in a mist of neutral conjecture. Germany's declaration of war on all the world's shipping had had the natural reaction; patient America had broken with Germany, and various other countries were in a violent state of protest. Germany herself was playing her double and habitual rôle—that is, she was, officially, wailing at the sad mistake America had made about her method, while, semi-officially and journalistically, she was braying her determination with her usual truculence. Also, by way of an index to facts, a submarine had carefully sunk an American vessel, the *Housatonic*. Out of this turbulent condition of things no

very great order has developed during the week, though the situation has hardened. America has stiffened in her intention, and is, in a wise manner, putting her house in order for any eventuality. She is showing a very acute perception of the conditions that will make her a formidable foe to Germans both inside and outside her border if war comes. Her severance of diplomatic connection has not brought the neutrals into coalition against the enemy, as had at first been anticipated (at least in America), for though Brazil, Spain, Scandinavia, and Holland have entered strong protests against Germany's sea-warfare, the matter has remained there and

relationships have not been cut off. This fact gives America a position of isolation that may, eventually, force the American hand.

The practical effect of America's stern action cannot, of course, be fully appreciated yet, since conditions are still in a considerable state of flux;

but in certain other respects the change of status is of enormous importance. It means that Germany, in her series of crimes, has at last commissioned a crime so grave that it has shattered the most determined neutrality that war has known. This is not said offensively. In these notes I have always endeavoured to point out the extremely difficult problems—both internal and international—President

Wilson has had to face. And I have tried to point out too that the President often adopted what seemed to us a rigid attitude, not because America was hostile, but because America was so intensely on our side. It is not easy to be implacably neutral when the balance of one's favour is all on one side, and America's apparent rigidity was more often than not America's endeavour to be fair to Germany. In actual weight, little can be said of the Allies' gain unless America takes up arms against the Germans—a condition of things that Germany seems anxious to force upon America. But, if that should happen, we shall have a great influx



HIDDEN TREASURE IN THE WAR-ZONE: A LADY ABOUT TO SEARCH FOR BURIED WEALTH.

When it became necessary to vacate their homes, a number of dwellers, in the war-zone in France buried their money and other treasures, that they might not fall into the hands of the Germans. Since that time, many of the villages have been retaken and, by special permission, the inhabitants have returned to the sites of their homes and dug for their hidden wealth, with satisfactory results.—[British Official Photograph.]

of power that addition to our of manhood ass American friend army now, but a million men in the second year. And we could g concentration o



SOLDIER AND SNAIL ENLISTED FOR THE BOM

transport ready to that enormous res moral must now Allies. This, as the American hol like, are all in ou

Meanwhile, "fare" has its deb away from its gra the neutrals it is about, and will fur many unpleasant d for not only is trad but the food pr countries like Ho instance—is bound supremely difficult not make our own blem easier, and not be fair to ourse pretended otherwis ever, as I held last Navy is not altog connected with th of submarine war we have reason to adequate measures taken to meet the This fact has been en by Mr. Bonar La Curzon, Lord Mi Petrograd), and ot insist that there is Germany's winning The Naval measures

D WAR NEWS."

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TO SEARCH

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to face. And I have tried to show that the President often seemed to us a rigid attitude, America was hostile, but because of the balance of power on our side. It is not only neutral when the balance of power is all on one side, and America's policy was more often than not aimed to be fair to Germany. In the end can be said of the Allies' gain that they have taken up arms against the nation of things that Germany has done to force upon America. But, if we have a great influx

of power that will give us a reasonably efficient addition to our Naval forces and a new reserve of manhood assessable at ninety millions. As an American friend said, "We may have a small army now, but don't forget that we could have a million men in the field in a year's time. In the second year we could have another million. And we could go on." Meanwhile, there is the concentration of American munition plant and

the resources of invention behind them, merchant-ships will be convoyed when imperative, and—what is, perhaps, the greatest promise of safety—merchant-ships will be armed. Moreover, in addition to the greater impetus given to the building of merchant-ships, we have initiated a scheme for the insurance of neutral vessels carrying cargoes to this country—both very powerful weapons for the defeat of the German plan.

The attack, too, can be, and is being, fought from inside Britain as well as on the seas. We are now in the throes of three great efforts of concentration that should help as much as war-ships and cargo-bottoms, men and munitions and guns, to defeat the enemy. The three great efforts are, of course, the War Loan, Rationing, and National Service. The three are actually combined in their effort and purpose, for each is a call in its own direction for every man to make the supreme effort for the defeat of enemy forces. Each is as imperative as the enlistment of the able-bodied. The War Loan, which some regard as an investment, is not truly an investment, since it should

be regarded as a duty. In essence it should be a sacrifice, a sacrifice made on rather beneficial terms that gives us our opportunity of coming nearer in unselfishness to the man that fights. As the War Loan will give us the sinews of war to defeat Germany, so the enormously important matter of rationing will enable us to spoil Germany's plans, since it is obvious that the less we



SOLDIER AND SNAKE-CHARMER TOO: AN AFGHAN SNAKE-CHARMER, WHO ENLISTED FOR THE WAR, GIVING A DISPLAY OF HIS FORMER TRICKS AT A BOMBAY GARRISON CHRISTMAS GARDEN-PARTY.

transport ready to hand, as well as the knowledge that enormous resources in material, money, and moral must now be placed to the support of the Allies. This, as well as such minor matters as the American holding of German ships and the like, are all in our favour.

Meanwhile, "unrestricted German sea warfare" has its debit side, and we must not turn away from its gravity. For the neutrals it is bringing about, and will further cause, many unpleasant disabilities; for not only is trade menaced, but the food problem—in countries like Holland, for instance—is bound to grow supremely difficult. It will not make our own food problems easier, and we would not be fair to ourselves if we pretended otherwise. However, as I held last week, the Navy is not altogether unconnected with this matter of submarine warfare, and we have reason to feel that adequate measures are being taken to meet the position. This fact has been emphasised by Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner (in Petrograd), and others; all insist that there is "absolutely no chance" of Germany's winning the war by starving Britain. The Naval measures to meet the attack have all



THE IMPERIAL ESCORT AT THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: INDIAN OFFICERS, SELECTED TO FORM PART OF THE KING'S BODYGUARD, WATCHING A REHEARSAL OF THE MILITARY PROCESSION IN THE SNOW.

Photograph by Sport and General.

eat the fewer cargoes we will need. The National Service scheme answers the same purpose. It is a plan to make both our armies more powerful (by

releasing the able-bodied through the processes of substitution) and our condition of resistance more absolute. All these things are vital and essential to the war; they go to make the nation more concentrated, more self-supporting, more compact, and more powerful. We have, as it were, during this week begun to mass and marshal all our



WITH THE MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: WHERE A "ROAD" COLLAPSED BENEATH A MOTOR-LORRY.

The Mesopotamian roads were not made for heavy traffic, and often it has been found that they have been built over pits and cellars!—[Photograph by Topical Press.]

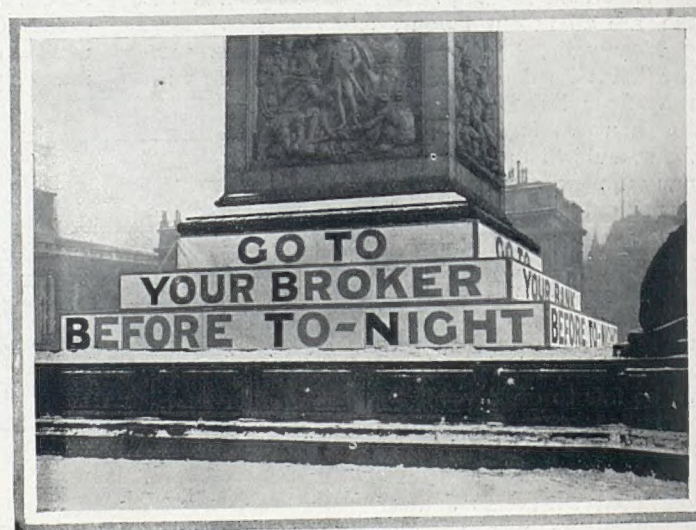
strength for the great impact of military and material forces that is soon to decide the war.

The fighting this week in the West has not been of great scope, but it has been fruitful and important. It has brought to the British front a very creditable success. This success is the result of a number of well-planned and steadily organised advances on the Ancre sector which ended in the successful capture of Grandcourt. It is true that the Germans appear to have evacuated Grandcourt of their own accord; but it is more to the point to realise that it was the pressure of the British which forced them to do it. As a gun position Grandcourt was a thorn in the side of the Somme assault, since its position on our flank overhung our communications unpleasantly. Now we hold a front almost without salient from Beaumont Hamel to Gueudecourt—a front, by the way, that runs along all the crests. Our capture of the Sailly Hill, at the throat of the Cambrai plain, makes an item of some importance. The activity on the French front, it might be worth noting, is again to the East, the Germans along the Alsace-Lorraine sector showing considerable, if unsuccessful, energy.

On the Russian front there has been some fighting in the Riga zone, though the greatest pressure here seems to have degenerated, the net

result of the encounters being in favour of the Russians, for they still hold much of the ground their pressure towards the Aa gained them. On the Roumanian line there has been a little fighting, but it would seem of patrol calibre only. The Germans made the movement in this sphere, flinging some forces across the frozen Sereth near Focsani. The Russian defence was quite adequate, and the enemy was flung back across the stream. On the Macedonian front there appears to be a state of preparation, but no more than aerial activity. From Kut there has come again welcome news. The force engaged here has now cleared the whole of the south bank of the Tigris, east of the junction of the Hai and Tigris, and the cavalry have even been at work raiding and reconnoitring the enemy territory well beyond Kut itself, and well towards the Turkish base at Shumran. The whole plan of the fighting here seems to be deliberate and good, for not only have the Turks suffered considerable losses in their various encounters, but the British actions themselves have every sign of being backed by adequate power and means.

If the war develops here, as it might well do, the enemy will have a task infinitely more problematic than that brilliant but unfortunate dash that took General Townshend to within sight of Bagdad. It will call for more Turkish forces and more concentrated means of resistance—and

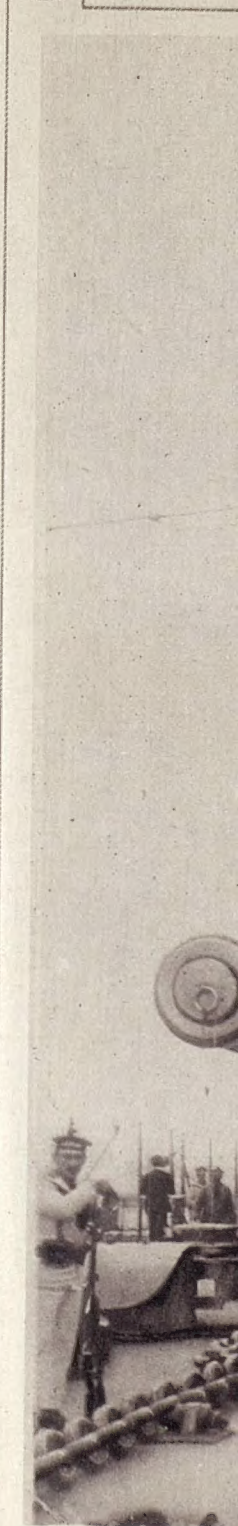


TRAFALGAR SQUARE AS A NATIONAL ADVERTISING STATION: PUBLICITY FOR THE WAR LOAN AT THE FOOT OF THE NELSON COLUMN.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

it will make that call at a time when Turkey will find it difficult to concentrate, and woefully hard to send men. What the future holds in store in Mesopotamia is likely to be of peculiar interest.

LONDON: FEB. 12, 1917.



FOR END-ON,

All modern-type battle-ships mount their heavy upper "superimposed" turrets, guns firing over the roof in general employment for noughts, British and fore

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ADVERTISING STATION: PUBLICITY FOOT OF THE NELSON COLUMN. strations Bureau.

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LONDON: FEB. 12, 1917.

One of France's fleet of Super-Dreadnoughts.



FOR END-ON, CONCENTRATED FIRING: THE TWIN-GUN SUPERIMPOSED, OR DOUBLE, TURRETS.

All modern-type battle-ships of recent construction in all navies mount their heavy upper-deck ordnance nowadays in double, or "superimposed," turrets, as two tiers of guns, the upper turret guns firing over the roof of the lower turret. The method has been in general employment for the past ten years, and all super-Dreadnoughts, British and foreign, so carry their main battery. Earlier

Dreadnoughts were gunned on the single-turret system. The American and French navies were the first to mount guns on board ship in that manner, more or less experimentally. Some super-Dreadnoughts carry their turret guns in threes. A fore-and-aft upper-deck view of a French battle-ship with twin guns in superimposed turrets, is shown above.—[French Official Photograph.]

The "Eastern Egypt force's" Victory at Maghdaba.



AFTER ACTION: ANZACS HANDING TURKISH PRISONERS OVER TO INFANTRY; SORTING PRISONERS.

The attack by the Desert Column of the "Eastern Egypt Force" on the entrenched Turkish position at Maghdaba, twenty miles south-east of the frontier coast town, El Arish, followed immediately on the evacuation of El Arish by the enemy. The Turks, contrary to expectation, gave up El Arish without fighting, whereupon the Anzac Mounted Brigade and Camel Corps pressed on against

Maghdaba. In spite of the Turkish artillery and redoubts, the enemy were routed, with a loss of 1350 prisoners and heavy casualties in dead. The prisoners were rounded up by the Anzacs, who, as shown in the upper illustration, handed them over to the infantry. The classifying of the prisoners took place at El Arish, as seen in the second illustration.—[Official Photographs.]

The "Eastern Egypt force's" Victory at Maghdaba.



AFTER ACTION: CL

Among the 1350 Turkish prisoners were the Turkish Commander-in-command, Von Kressenstein, it was stated by prisoners. The camp at three that morning hours before the British attack

Feb. 14, 1917

at Maghdaba.



ANTRY; SORTING PRISONERS.

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Feb. 14, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 36
New Series]—7

The "Eastern Egypt force's" Victory at Maghdaba.



AFTER ACTION: CLASSIFYING PRISONERS; BRITISH RED CROSS MEN TENDING ENEMY WOUNDED.

Among the 1350 Turkish prisoners taken at the action of Maghdaba were the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Khair Bey, and the German second-in-command, Von Kress. The German leader, Von Kressenstein, it was stated by prisoners, not expecting an attack, had left the camp at three that morning in a motor car for Jerusalem, six hours before the British attack opened. The unwounded prisoners,

most of whom were Syrians, were marched off in a long column to El Arish. There they were halted outside the stone-walled fort and sorted out according to their battalions. The process is shown, while taking place, in the upper illustration. The lower shows Turkish wounded after their surrender on the battlefield being attended to at a British ambulance station.—[Official Photos.]

Western front Winter Campaign Scenes.



BRITISH SECTOR: ROYAL ENGINEERS BACK FROM TRENCHES; A DRINK FROM THE ENGINE-HOSE.

In the upper illustration a detachment, R.E., is seen coming back from trench duty. They are tramping across the snow in the drawn-out single file, loose formation adopted for precautionary reasons by units on the way to or returning from the trenches. This procedure is followed more especially when the ground is an open, white, exposed surface of snow, on which any movements

of men in fours, or ordinary marching order, makes a dark patch, and a target for German shells. The shell-crater in the foreground, filled with coiled barbed wire to prevent a sniper using it, is a battlefield reminder of the past. The lower illustration shows a railway engine supply-tank, of "potable" water as marked, being used for drinking purposes.—[Official Photographs.]



CAMERA ITEMS:

The soldier on the right in the snow which lies deep over of last autumn, with two com spot at which he had to get the wire entanglement in the attack to the other two men, and

Feb. 14, 1917

Feb. 14, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

[Part 36
New Series]—8

Scenes.



DRINK FROM THE ENGINE-HOSE.

ordinary marching order, makes a dark patch, man shells. The shell-crater in the foreground, bed wire to prevent a sniper using it, is a of the past. The lower illustration shows a -tank, of "potable" water as marked, being rposes.—[Official Photographs.]

Western Front Winter Campaign Incidents.



CAMERA ITEMS: IDENTIFYING WHERE HE CROSSED THE GERMAN WIRE NEAR OVILLERS.

The soldier on the right in the upper illustration, while crossing the snow which lies deep over the battlefields of the "Great Push" of last autumn, with two comrades, has suddenly come upon the spot at which he had to get through remains of a German barbed-wire entanglement in the attack on Ovillers. He is showing it to the other two men, and relating his experience. It was at

Ovillers, as may be remembered, that we were confronted by the exceptionally stubborn defence of the Third Division of the Prussian Guard. The notice-board seen in the second illustration is a warning against heedlessness. It reminds us of the humane efforts the authorities do their best to make for the well-being of our Army horses.—[Official Photographs.]

Western front Supply-Train Work in the Snow.

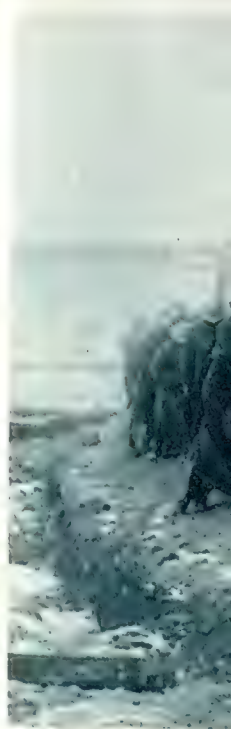


"FEEDING" THE BATTERIES AND TRENCHES: TRANSPORTING BIG SHELLS; A TRAIN-LOAD EN ROUTE.

The illustrations on this and the adjoining page show details of one of the vital factors which make for success during the present stage of the winter war—the light-railway system across our lately re-won French territory. As the official communiqués have stated, owing to weather conditions, the general infantry advance is temporarily held up, but the activity of the heavy artillery continues

unabated. In the upper illustration a train of truck-bodies, fitted on light-railway bogies, carrying big shells and giving a lift to a number of soldiers, is seen temporarily stopping. In the lower illustration, a train-load with trench dug-out gear and hut-making materials is seen rounding a curve near its destination in rear of a line of parapet dug-outs in a trench section.—[Official Photographs.]

Western front Supply-Train Work in the Snow.



CROSSING RECAPTURED TERRITORY

A light-railway engine, drawing winter-hut equipment, is crossing recaptured territory all over the train, seated soldiers are passing friends or relatives, and are greeting to them as the train passes.

Feb. 14, 1917

in the Snow.



HELLS; A TRAIN-LOAD EN ROUTE.

Upper illustration a train of truck-bodies, fitted with big shells and giving a lift to a soldier, is seen temporarily stopping. In the lower illustration a train of truck-bodies, fitted with trench dug-out gear and hut-making equipment, is seen temporarily stopping. In the lower illustration a train of truck-bodies, fitted with trench dug-out gear and hut-making equipment, is seen temporarily stopping. In the lower illustration a train of truck-bodies, fitted with trench dug-out gear and hut-making equipment, is seen temporarily stopping.

Feb. 14, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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Western front Supply-Train Work in the Snow.



CROSSING RECAPTURED TERRITORY: A CHEERY GREETING EN ROUTE; ALL HANDS HELPING.

A light-railway engine, drawing a train of trucks with trench and winter-hut equipment, is seen in the upper illustration, while crossing recaptured territory. The soldiers, who are being carried all over the train, seated on the engine and on the truck-loads, are passing friends or returned villagers, and waving a cheery greeting to them as the train travels. The light lines shown on

these pages radiate all over the newly won ground, to "feed" the trench-lines and batteries. They have been necessarily laid in improvised fashion, and difficulties are at times experienced in traversing "bad" places. Then the soldier-passengers must get out and push, to prevent the trucks overbalancing; as seen in the lower illustration.—[Official Photographs.]



A Complete Pantomime Given by a Professional

Company to Pa



"BABES IN THE WOOD" AT "NO. 3 HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM"—THE FIRST COMPLETE PERFORMANCE

Our illustration records an interesting event. It shows the performers, orchestra, and audience in the stalls, at No. 3 Hospital, Birmingham—Hollymoor—when for the first time in England, as it is stated, soldier-patients were given the opportunity of witnessing a complete pantomime by a regular company, within the walls of their own hospital. "Babes in

GIVEN IN ENGLAND AT A WAR
the Wood" was the play, and the
arranged in consequence of the fact
hundred witnessed the piece, includi

ven by a Professional Company to Patients at a Soldiers' Hospital.



HAM"—THE FIRST COMPLETE PERFORMANCE
orchestra, and audience in the stalls, at No. 3
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in the walls of their own hospital. "Babes in

IVEN IN ENGLAND AT A WAR HOSPITAL: PLAYERS; ORCHESTRA; AND COT CASES AS STALLS AUDIENCE.
the Wood" was the play, and the company came from the Alexandra Theatre, Birmingham. The performance was specially
arranged in consequence of the fact that from the nature of their injuries the men at the hospital were unable to go out. Nine
hundred witnessed the piece, including fifty cot cases. These were given the front places.—[Photograph by C.N.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XXXVI.—THE 8TH FOOT.

THE UNLUCKY GUINEA.

THE story of the unlucky guinea was taken down more than eighty years ago from the lips of a Chelsea pensioner by a chronicler who, after the discreet but tantalising fashion of his time, suppressed the name of the regiment in question. He gave, however, a single clue, which yielded to research a curious confirmation of one vital circumstance, and left little, if any, doubt that the corps was the old 8th Foot, now the Liverpool Regiment. At the same time, it raised several minor difficulties as to place and time; but it may be that the aged narrator had become somewhat confused as to details during the lapse of years. The story itself does not, however, depend for its point upon locality or period.

Serving with the regiment in Holland during the war of the French Revolution was a Militiaman called Joe Jowler, a queer-looking clod of a fellow, who came in for a great deal of the chaff with which the Regulars favoured the supernumerary troops. A certain Lieutenant Fitzmorrice, a merry, gallant Irishman whom everybody liked, used in particular to make good-humoured fun of the Militia, comparing them and their unwieldy tall caps to a bundle of top-heavy nine-pins which the first high

wind would blow away or leave them bare-headed. Jowler was smart at back-answers to comrades of his own rank, and, although he dared not hit back with his mouth at the Lieutenant, he determined to vindicate by deeds the cause of the clodhoppers.

During a sharp engagement the Militiamen had to extend in skirmishing order, amid the laughter of the old soldiers and considerable merriment among themselves. In spite of their heaviness and oddity, they did well, and none better than Joe, who worked forward with great system and judgment. He took excellently chosen cover in a bean-field, and crawled forward like a snake through the standing stalks until he reached a part where the beans had been cut and were set up in shocks. Behind one of these he ensconced himself and began to give a good account of the enemy's sharp-

shooters. Every time Joe brought down his man his comrades gave him a cheer. But suddenly from behind another shock rushed three strapping French Grenadiers, who tried to take the Militiaman prisoner. Joe, in face of numbers, kept perfectly cool. Fortunately, he had just reloaded, so he shot one Grenadier dead,

[Continued overleaf.]



WITH THE ALLIED FLEET IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN: A FLOATING DOCK IN HARBOUR AT SALONIKA. As the Allied armies on the Balkan Front are supplied with all up-to-date mechanical appliances for land operations, the Allied fleets in the Aegean have all necessary docking equipment.

French Official Photograph.



IN THE FRENCH LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT—A JEST, POINTED BY EXPERIENCE: "LOVING RAT VILLA" (VILLA DU RAT AMOUREUX), A WINTER HUT IN REAR OF THE TRENCHES.—[Photograph by C.N.]



The O



CATTLE ON BOARD

In this illustration we are given a glimpse of the life of the soldiers in certain parts of the war—on the transports during their voyage, a number of the troops, a number of the beasts are seen.

THE 8TH FOOT.

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[Continued overleaf.]



BY EXPERIENCE: "LOVING RAT
THE TRENCHES.—[Photograph by C.N.]

The Oversea Russian Contingents on Allied fronts.



CATTLE ON BOARD A RUSSIAN TRANSPORT: BEASTS QUARTERED ON THE VESSEL'S UPPER DECK.

In this illustration we are given a view of part of the upper deck, amidships, on board one of the Russian troop-ships while on service in certain parts of the war-area. For supplying the men on board the transports during their voyage with milk, or for the fresh-meat rationing of the troops, a number of cattle are carried in the ships. Some of the beasts are seen on board the vessel shown here. All

the world knows now about the oversea movements of Russian detachments—that contingents of Russian soldiers in various numbers have crossed the seas and, without apparently a single mishap to any of the transports, been landed, some in France; others at Salonika, for service with General Sarrail's army.—
[French Official Photograph.]

bayoneted the second, and then, clubbing his musket, dashed out the brains of the third. Thereupon he put his big hairy cap on the point of his bayonet, turned round, and cried: "What do you think of the beggarly Militiamen now?" Lieutenant Fitzmorrice, who was close behind



A PROVERB ON FOUR LEGS: TRAINING A MULE IN MACEDONIA. The much-maligned mule has his qualities as well as his defects, of which latter, stubbornness has had the doubtful honour of passing into a proverb. But in more than one of our war-areas, his plodding qualities and his strength have outweighed his innate habit, and he has been found most useful. Our picture shows an "unmanageable" being trained at the Zeitenlik Camp, on the Macedonian Front.

French Official Photograph.

and had seen the whole affair, replied, "That they are as fine fellows as ever served the King—and you are the bravest of the brave." He shook hands with Joe, gave him a guinea, and told him he should have another on every anniversary of the day.

Further reward Jowler had none. Promotion he did not desire. He could neither read nor write, and non-commissioned rank would have been no use to him. But he had a position in the regiment from that day forward which was as good to him as a step would have been. And on the anniversary of his exploit he had his guinea, which he spent freely, and the authorities agreed to wink at any consequences which on other days might have meant the guard-room or the triangles.

But, unluckily, there arose a Pharaoh which knew not Joseph. On one festive occasion Fitzmorrice was away on leave, but he had left the usual guinea to be paid to the hero on the auspicious morning. Joe went gallantly to the work of liquidation, and before noon he was in a high state of hilarity. It had never occurred to his simple understanding that the new Colonel might not see eye to eye with the old. Such, unfortunately, was the fact. The C.O. somehow got wind of Jowler's condition, and had him arrested. The upshot

was a court-martial and a sentence of "claws for breakfast."

Two days later the regiment was formed in hollow square, the triangles were rigged, and just as the Colonel ordered poor Joe to strip, Fitzmorrice, newly returned from leave, appeared on parade. He was terribly upset, and, stepping out of the ranks, explained the circumstances and begged the Colonel to be merciful. But the martinet would not listen. "That's nothing to me, Sir," he replied.

Flogged Joe was accordingly. As the horrid scene began, Mr. Fitzmorrice put up his sword and left the parade-ground—and the regiment.

So much for the story, as the pensioner told it. Dryasdust, seeking to trace the corps, took down the "Army Lists" of the late eighteenth century. Within the period named there was in the Army no officer called Fitzmorrice. But there was in the 8th Foot a Lieutenant John Fitzmaurice, the only Fitzmaurice in the Service. Here was a clue. He served with the 8th from 1796 to 1799. In 1800 he mysteriously disappears. The "Army List" of 1801 knows him not. But in 1802 a John Fitzmaurice is posted as Lieutenant in the Royal American Regiment. To clear all doubt,

his date of seniority is precisely that of Fitzmaurice of the 8th Foot—namely, Dec. 21, 1796. So here, in the dry pages of the "Army List," is the record of a little romance within a romance—a



A PROVERB ON FOUR LEGS: FORMING THE CHARACTER OF AN OBSTINATE MULE.

As referred to in regard to our other picture, the mule is being found of no small value in war-work upon various fronts—but, he has his drawbacks, the worst being shared by humanity if it were honest enough to own it. Here is a somewhat extreme case of "forming the character" of an obstinate mule at Zeitenlik Camp, on the Macedonian Front. —[French Official Photograph.]

story of an exchange effected by a warm-hearted Irishman out of loyalty to a humble subordinate whom he had unwittingly got into a scrape.



EVERYDAY DETAILS

These are two everyday scenes on the Western Front, an area during the winter of village sites—the villages and stations during the fighting in the upper illustration,

al and a sentence of "claws

the regiment was formed in triangles were rigged, and just as poor Joe to strip, Fitzmorris from leave, appeared on the scene. He was terribly upset, and, coming out of the ranks, explained the circumstances and begged the general to be merciful. But the general would not listen. "That's enough to me, Sir," he replied. The dogged Joe was accordingly. As the horrid scene began, Mr. Fitzmorris put up his sword and left the battlefield—and the regiment. So much for the story, as the general told it. Dryasdust, seeking to trace the corps, took down the "Army Lists" of the late eighteenth century. Within the period there was in the Army no one called Fitzmorris. But there in the 8th Foot a Lieutenant Fitzmaurice, the only Fitzmaurice in the Service. Here was a man. He served with the 8th from 1799 to 1800. In 1800 he mysteriously disappears. The "Army List" does not know him not. But in 1802 John Fitzmaurice is posted as a lieutenant in the Royal American Regiment. To clear all doubt, the story is precisely that of Fitzmaurice—namely, Dec. 21, 1796. The pages of the "Army List," is the romance within a romance—a



FORMING THE CHARACTER
OF THE INMATE MULE.

Here, the mule is being found of no small value, but he has his drawbacks, the worst being that he is not enough to own it. Here is a somewhat of an obstinate mule at Zeitenlik Camp. —[French Official Photograph.]

change effected by a warm-hearted loyalty to a humble subordinate who wittingly got into a scrape.

Winter War-Life on the Western front.



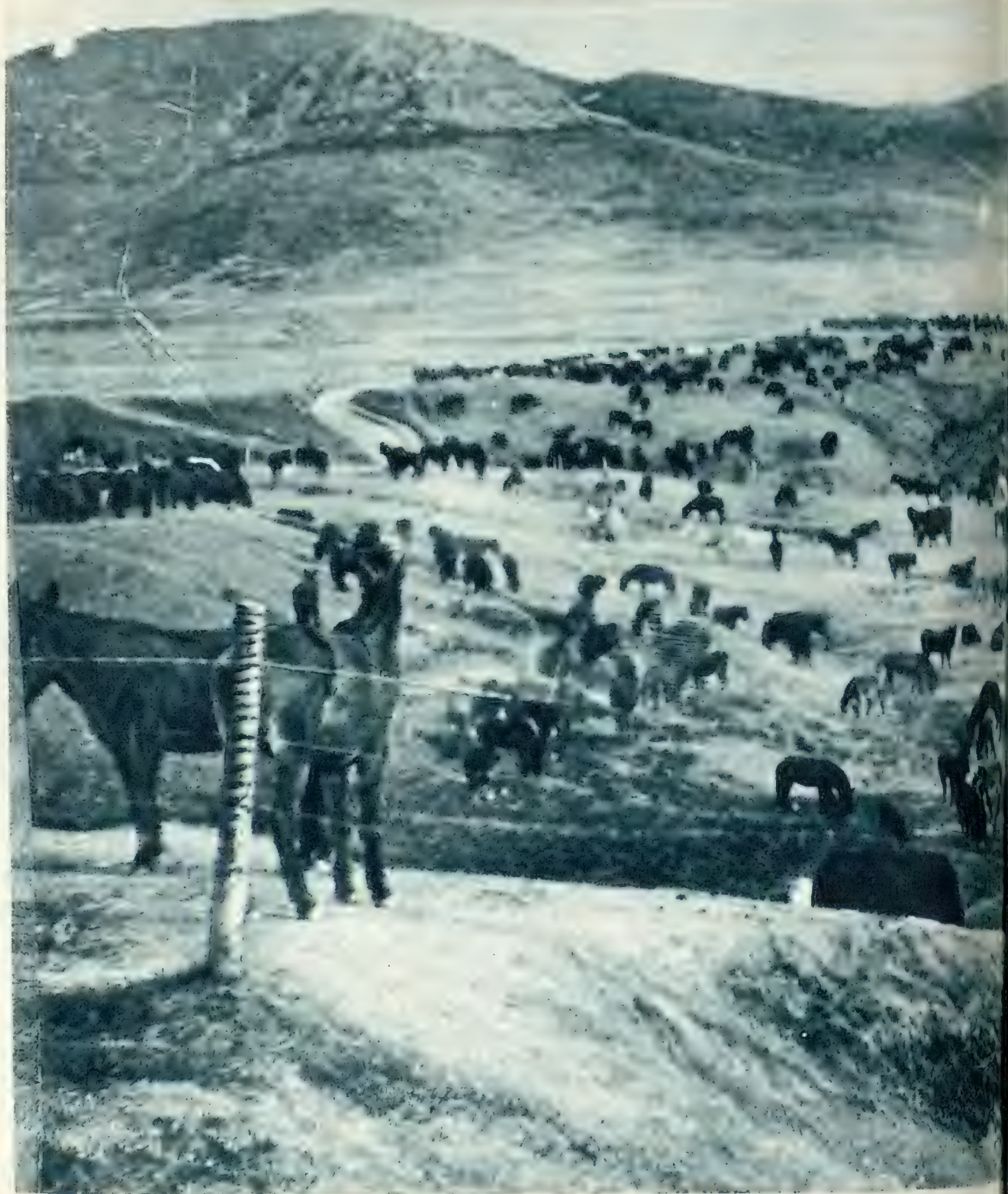
EVERYDAY DETAILS: RESTING IN THE SNOW EN ROUTE FOR TRENCH-DUTY; FIREWOOD-CHOPPING.

These are two everyday-life pictures, so to speak, with our men on the Western Front, "somewhere" within the Somme battle-area during the winter campaign. Both are battlefield scenes, on village sites—the villages themselves have been destroyed as habitations during the fighting—now close behind the British front. In the upper illustration, a trench-relief party is seen resting on

the snow—a cheery, confident, well-fed, warmly clad group. In the lower illustration, others, equally contented-looking and well clad, are seen chopping firewood for the fires that warm the dug-outs. Tree-trunks are mostly sought for. As much as possible of the house timber in the wrecked village dwellings is left for the poor folk to use when they return.—[Official Photographs.]



Is the Horse Obsolete in Warfare?—A Pictorial



EVIDENCE AGAINST THE THEORY THAT THE DAY OF THE HORSE IN WAR

Many hold that, with the development of mechanical science, the days of the horse as a military animal are over. Thus Mr. H. G. Wells wrote recently after visiting the Western Front: "Several of the French leaders with whom I talked seemed to be convinced that the horse is absolutely done with in modern warfare. There is nothing, they declared, that cavalry ever

Comment from

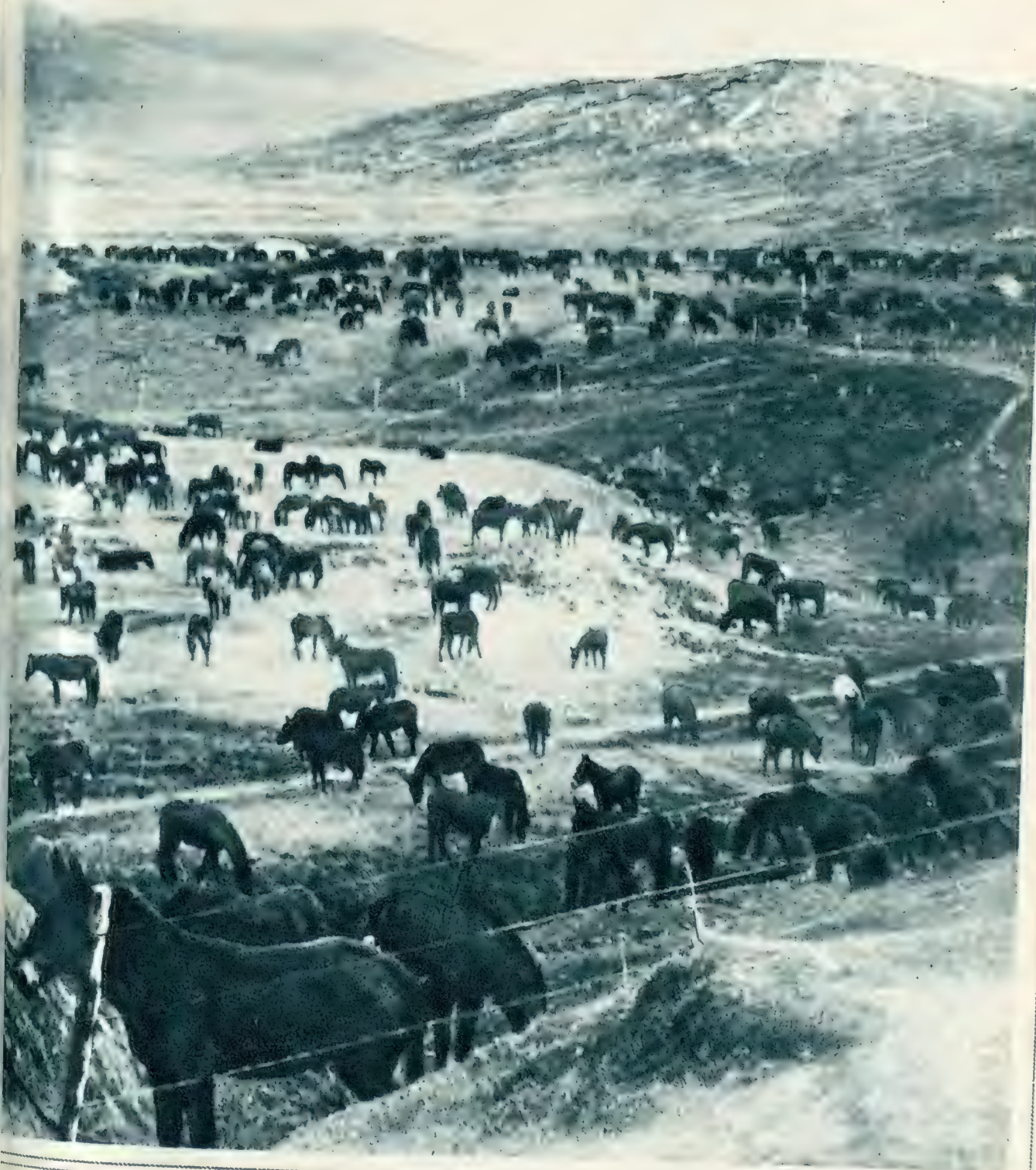


IS OVER: THE BRITISH ARM

did that cannot now be done bet
automobiles. That is to ignore
of transport mules, I see no furt

Warfare?—A Pictorial

Comment from the British front in the Balkans.



THAT THE DAY OF THE HORSE IN WAR
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IS OVER: THE BRITISH ARMY'S HORSE CAMP ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.
did that cannot now be done better by aeroplane. . . . It may be argued that horses can go over country that is impossible for
automobiles. That is to ignore altogether what has been done in this war by recent devices. . . . Except, perhaps, as a parent
of transport mules, I see no further part for the horse to play."—[French Official Photograph.]

Captain H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the front; His Royal H



A STRIKING SCENE AT THE FRONT: THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE WESTERN WAR-AREA—THE

From the earliest days of the war, Captain H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been eager in the discharge of his duties as a soldier, and keenly interested in every development of the great struggle. His Royal Highness has devoted himself assiduously to his duties, and never allowed considerations of personal safety to weigh. The Prince joined the Grenadier Guards on August 8, 1914.

and in November left for the Front the Staff of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force to do good work as Liaison Officer. In

Wales at the front: His Royal Highness Watching a March-Past.



ON OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE WESTERN WAR-AREA—THE MARCH-PAST OF A BRITISH REGIMENT, IN THE SNOW.

eager in the discharge of his duties as a
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joined the Grenadier Guards on August 8, 1914,
and in November left for the Front as A.D.C. to Sir John French. In March 1916 H.R.H. arrived in Egypt as Staff Captain on
the Staff of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. In Sir John French's despatch of April 1915, the Prince was mentioned for
good work as Liaison Officer. In October 1916, he was appointed to Headquarters Staff.—[Official Photograph.]



french Colonial Troops on the Monastir front :

A Column on



AFTER BEING RELIEVED BY THE ITALIAN CONTINGENT : A SPLENDID BODY OF FRENCH

News from the Allied front in the Balkans has been meagre of late. Some time ago bad weather and mud began to hamper operations, as in the West, but there has been a certain amount of patrol fighting, and artillery activity has continued. At the moment of writing, the latest news appeared to come from the enemy's side, in the form of a Bulgarian communiqué issued

COLONIAL TROOPS ON THEIR MARCH
at Sofia on February 4. Regarding
artillery fire. Between the Vardar
was infrequent artillery activity at the

the Monastir front:

A Column on the March Back to Their Base.



AGENT: A SPLENDID BODY OF FRENCH
to bad weather and mud began to hamper
and artillery activity has continued. At the
form of a Bulgarian communiqué issued

COLONIAL TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE BASE FOR A WELL-DESERVED REST.

at Sofia on February 4. Regarding the Macedonian front, it said: "North-west of Monastir there were frequent storms of enemy
artillery fire. Between the Vardar and Lake Doiran there was artillery activity; along the rest of the front slight firing. There
was infrequent artillery activity at the foot of the Belasitza. In the plain of Seres patrol encounters took place."—[French Official Photo.]

Water and Gas on the Western front.



FRONT-LINE INCIDENTS: LOADING-UP A WATER-CART FOR THE TRENCHES; A GAS-GONG.

Maintaining the drinking-water supply in hard, winter weather means stiff work for all on watering duty between supply stations and the trenches. Everything is frozen hard, and thawing difficulties have to be surmounted, while snow makes the hauling of the water-carts difficult for the horses. The upper illustration shows a cart loading up for the trenches with water-cans filled in

the open. The sentry in the second illustration is watching for the rising cloud of greenish-yellow vapour, which betokens a coming German gas-attack. With the wind from north or north-east, gas-attacks are always to be expected. The sentry strikes the bar of iron suspended as seen, and the clang warns all in the neighbourhood to put on gas-masks.—[Official Photographs.]

Ger



GOOD PRACTICE

Before the battles of the country since regained by parts, intersected by numerous the preceding months and supplying their positions have, from time to time

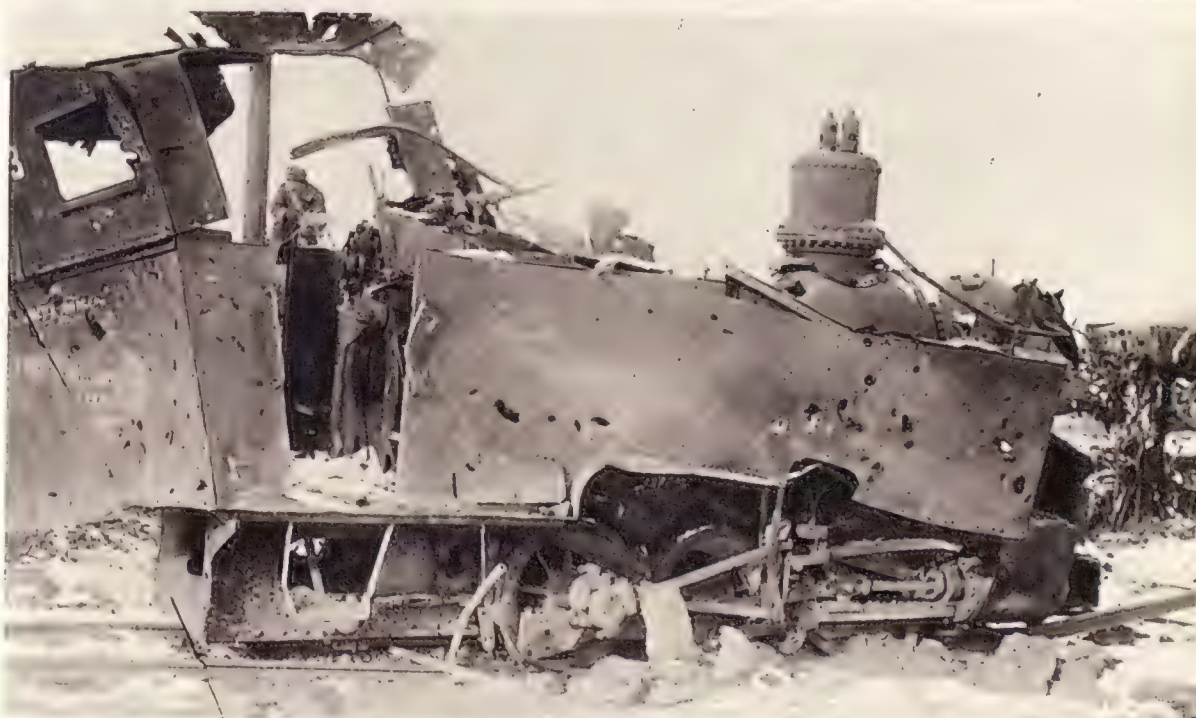
front.



TRENCHES; A GAS-GONG.

In the second illustration is watching for greenish-yellow vapour, which betokens a gas attack. With the wind from north or north-west, the gas is expected. The sentry strikes the gas mask as seen, and the clang warns all in the trench of the danger.—[Official Photographs.]

German Train-Targets and British Bull's-Eye Hits.



GOOD PRACTICE: TRANSPORT-TRUCKS UPSET BY SHELL-FIRE; A BADLY HAMMERED ENGINE.

Before the battles of the "Great Push" opened, the tract of country since regained by the Allies in Northern France was, in parts, intersected by numerous light-railway lines, laid down during the preceding months and used by the Germans for reinforcing and supplying their positions at various places. These railway lines have, from time to time, come under fire from our long-range

guns, and have been as completely destroyed at important points as the enemy's trenches themselves. By aid of our airmen, also, on occasion, trains while moving along the line were "spotted" and reported to the batteries as targets—with results as seen above in most cases. The wreckage here shown was come upon by our men as they swept the enemy back.—[Official Photographs.]

FOOTNOTES TO ARMAGEDDON: XXVII.—IMPERVIOUS.

SHAPE and his company were at the canal during Mons, and they were quite infernally hammered. There were men who—so new were they to modern shell-fire—thought that troops could not come out of that business with reason intact. Shape came out all right. Shape was not a talker; but, in any case, he was not at all inclined to moan about his experiences. He mentioned that the shelling had been "bad-dish," and he promptly went from Mons to Le Cateau, where his lot had an experience which made the Mons shelling seem anæmic. Shape said, "Yes, if anything, I do think it *was* worse than the canal." And he went imperturbably on to the Marne.

The Marne was a bit of a hurry, and not so very exacting; but his battalion stepped into a pretty full packet on the Aisne. The solid and semi-official records note the fact that this battalion was caught by gun-fire, and that in a blaze of minutes the regiment ceased to exist. Several men staggered out of the whirlwind with the thickness of shell-shock mumbling their lips. One man at least went mad with the horror of it. They took the poor fellow away, and he called all

Shape came out from the middle of that experience, groggy, but quite all right. The M.O. saw him and suggested he should "go down" for a spell; but Shape only answered—

"Oh, there's no need. You're looking at my hand—it shakes a bit, of course, but it isn't because of *that*. I was next Timmy X when they got him. . . ."

Shape was not being heroic. He really saw no need. He said, "Yes, the shelling was rather bad—the Johnsons aren't pleasant. But it's in the day's work. . . ."

When the Colonel pointed out that he might go home and help the new battalions along, Shape said he would rather stay if there were any men left to

stay with. If not, could he transfer? As it happened, he didn't have to transfer, and he went soberly along to Ypres.

He had a hottish time upon the La Bassée-Neuve Chapelle line. In his opinion, the shelling, though worse than anything he had met up to this, wasn't a patch on the gruelling the line got when his lot were flung north to stop the gaps in the salient. When little Z's brain gave under the strain, he admitted—



WITH THE "EASTERN EGYPT FORCE" DURING THE ADVANCE ON EL ARISH: LOADING-UP STRETCHERS AT A DESERT STATION IN SINAI.



WITH THE "EASTERN EGYPT FORCE" DURING THE ADVANCE ON EL ARISH: REMOVING THE WOUNDED SENT IN FROM THE MAGHDABA FIGHT.

through his journey home, "I've been to Hell! I've been to Hell! The parson's a liar—he's made it too easy!"

"Of course, a lot of people couldn't possibly stand it. It jolts and flusters one—makes one forget which point of the compass is which. Bad

(Continued overleaf.)



AEROPLANE v. KITE-

German kite-balloon destroyed by a French air service officer. The Allies on the Western Front used a type of projectile which is destructive with immediately destructive effect. It was originally the

Feb. 14, 1917

IMPERVIOUS.

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ON EL ARISH:
A FIGHT.

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(Continued overleaf.)

Feb. 14, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 36
New Series]—27

Air Tactics in which the Allies are Masters.



AEROPLANE v. KITE-BALLOON: AN ALLIED BIPLANE SWOOPING TO DESTROY A GERMAN "SAUSAGE."

German kite-balloon destroying is a form of aerial warfare in which the Allies on the Western Front are masters. They employ a type of projectile which is discharged from an attacking aeroplane with immediately destructive effect on any kite-balloon. So a French air service officer declared recently to an English correspondent. It was originally tested before the first French counter-

attack at Verdun, and every one of the German kite-balloons up in front of the French lines were "sent blazing to the ground," the enemy being rendered "blind" at the critical moment. In the illustration, an Allied biplane is seen swooping from high up to get into position above the German "sausage," seen towards the lower right-hand corner.—[French Official Photograph.]

for the nerves, I should say." In answer to his Colonel, he said, "I'm not comfortable; but don't worry about me, Sir."

When shrap. got him just at the end of the Hades that made the first days of November, they couldn't get him away at once, because of the barrage (they were "shrapnel curtains" in those days). The M.O. was anxious—so many good men had suffered from shock and exposure in this

worst thing in shelling Fritz could send over without a quiver. It was not that he advertised himself—he wasn't the sort; only it was accepted as a fixed truth that, whatever other people felt when hate was breaking records, Shape was impervious. People grew to regard him with awe and admiration. He was the one rock upon which the terrors of shell-shock split. All through the campaign he justified the awe. Both Loos and the Somme

found him unassuming, steady, and entirely imperturbable.

After the Somme he took to himself a ten-days' leave. He went home to his wife in London. On the second day of leave he went shopping with his wife. He seemed as calm as ever. He was, in fact, as calm as ever.

However, in Kensington High Street a very ordinary delivery automobile encountered something derogatory, and the

tyre went. It burst with a loud and a sharp explosion—and Shape jumped wildly in the air, turned, bolted for a doorway, stood crouching there for a moment, and then collapsed.

He collapsed and lay still, and his wife, very frightened, called help and found a doctor. The ambulance came up, and they took him off to a hospital, where, after being put to bed, he came to and began to talk incoherently. They fetched the house-surgeon, and he stood over Shape.



WITH THE "EASTERN EGYPT FORCE" DURING THE ADVANCE ON EL ARISH: CHRISTMAS DAY DIVISIONAL SPORTS—THE TUG-OF-WAR FOR CAMP-FOLLOWERS AND NATIVES.

way. Shape reassured him. Shape was quite all right. Shape didn't like the shelling, but he could put up with it.

"Don't you feel the strain?" asked the M.O.

"I don't think so—anyhow, not enough to make you anxious."

When the Medical Board had passed him fit once more, he went back to the salient. There were those who wondered if this might not prove too exacting for him. He had been through a good deal, and had had a soft time in which to think and prepare for reaction. Shape found his lot busy in the neighbourhood of Ypres, at that precise and unpleasant time when the Germans had resolved to remove the town from the map with H.E.

"A bit hot," said one of the mess nervously, in spite of the fact he had suffered this experience through weeks.

"They don't seem to have changed much," said Shape. "A trifle heavier, perhaps; but still the old earnestness."

Shape's not indifference, but equanimity, under shelling soon became one of those minor legends which are the property of battalions. He became a sort of person of amiable distinction. In time it came to be understood that Shape was rather remarkable among men, and could stand quite the



WITH THE "EASTERN EGYPT FORCE" DURING THE ADVANCE ON EL ARISH: CHRISTMAS DAY DIVISIONAL CAMP SPORTS—THE TENT-PITCHING COMPETITION.

The competition was won by the R.A.M.C.

examining; and, when he had examined, he signed a chit that would see to Shape's removal to a hospital more fitted—a military hospital.

Shape's wife asked why—it seemed reasonable. "Your husband," said the surgeon, "isn't an ordinary street casualty. He wants special treatment. He is suffering rather badly from shell-shock."

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



SAMPLES: AN ASSORT

The upper illustration shows a and rockets, etc., turned out at Some factories make all kinds for certain kinds. Munitions co from big-gun cartridges and pro shrapnel, howitzer, field-gun, tren

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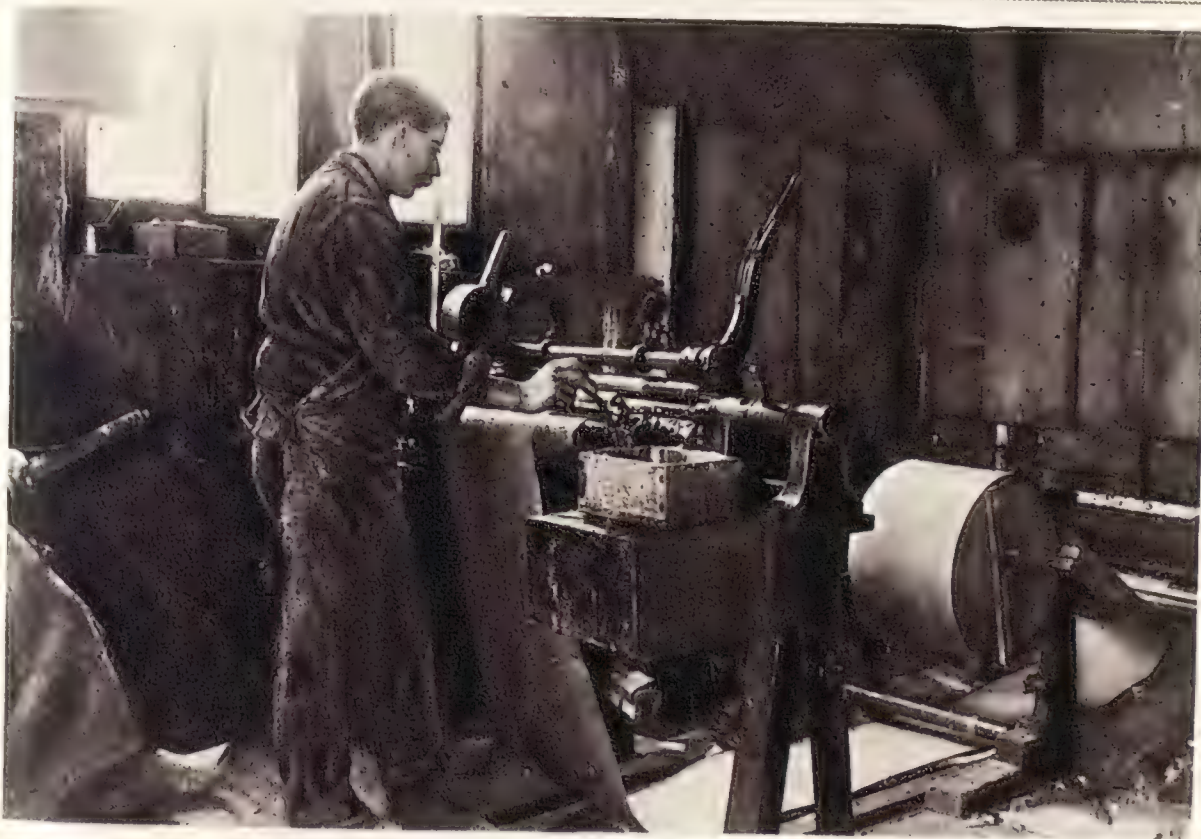
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THE ADVANCE ON EL ARISH:
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W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

French Munitions Output for the Western front.



SAMPLES: AN ASSORTMENT OF HAND-GRENADES AND ROCKETS; MAKING CASES FOR ROCKETS.

The upper illustration shows a number of samples of hand-grenades and rockets, etc., turned out at one of the French munition-factories. Some factories make all kinds of munitions; others are set apart for certain kinds. Munitions comprising every sort of war material, from big-gun cartridges and projectiles to high-explosive shells and shrapnel, howitzer, field-gun, trench-mortar bombs, and air-torpedoes,

are being turned out in an endless stream. We have previously shown munition-workshop interiors in issues of the "Illustrated London News" and of this paper. The French munition-works are to be found in practically every town. The lower illustration shows a corner of a workshop with a machine-hand making cardboard cylinders for holding rocket composition.—[French Official Photos.]



"Organised in Defence of the flag of Human Civilisation": M



MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S "PLAIN TALE," AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S "APPEAL":

On Tuesday, February 6, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a most lucid speech at the Central Hall, Westminster, unfolded his scheme of National Service, pointing out the necessity and explaining how best it could be obtained. Both Mr. Chamberlain's and the Prime Minister's speeches were dignified and detailed, politic, patriotic, and practical. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the recent action of Germany is interpreted to her threat: "a blow straight between the eyes; always, eloquent and convincing."

LOYD GEORGE SPEAKING ON N

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f the flag of Human Civilisation": Mr. Lloyd George on "Service for All."



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LOYD GEORGE SPEAKING ON NATIONAL SERVICE, AT THE CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.

recent action of Germany is interpreted as a sign that she finds herself in a desperate situation, but that there is only one answer
 to her threat: "a blow straight between the eyes," and that "National Service can deal that blow." Mr. Lloyd George was, as
 always, eloquent and convincing. "You must organise civilisation to meet an organised barbarism," he said.—[Photo. Sport and General.]

With the Allied Navies off Greece.



ON BOARD A FRENCH WAR-SHIP: BUM-BOAT HAWKERS BARGAINING WITH THE SAILORS ON BOARD.

Whenever a man-of-war comes into a foreign port anywhere, all over the world, the ship's company become a centre of special interest to all the small fry of the local trading community, who at once establish relations with an eye to business. "Bum-boats" surround the vessel to chaffer with the sailors. Fresh vegetables and fruit, mineral waters, and cheap stationery, trinkets, and

hosiery, form the staple of the wares usually dealt in. If the man-of-war makes any prolonged stay at a port, the trading folk usually get passes to come on board at certain hours and hold a species of deck-market among the men. Scenes on such an occasion on board a French war-ship at anchor off Athens are shown on this page.—[French Official Photographs.]



THE GREEK ATTACK

In the upper illustration the P. squadron in the Eastern Medite a ship with his suite, to distrib bluejackets for good service on Allied naval brigade ashore at A of honour is shown presenting a

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WITH THE SAILORS ON BOARD.

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With the Allied Navies off Greece.



THE GREEK ATTACK ON THE ALLIES AT ATHENS: DECORATING FRENCH SEAMEN FOR BRAVERY.

In the upper illustration the French Commander-in-Chief of the
squadron in the Eastern Mediterranean is seen coming on board
a ship with his suite, to distribute decorations awarded to French
bluejackets for good service on the occasion of the attack on the
Allied naval brigade ashore at Athens, on December 1. The guard
of honour is shown presenting arms on the quarter-deck. In the

second illustration the French commander is pinning a decoration
on the uniform of a seaman. As will be remembered, a small
force of French, British, and Italian seamen landed to occupy tem-
porarily certain points in Athens. They were treacherously attacked
by Greek regulars, as reparation for which the Allied flags have since
been officially saluted by the Greek Army.—[French Official Photo.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THE creation of a public department—a real, genuine, Government one—to deal with the problems concerning the substitution of women for men in work of all kinds—and, indeed, the organisation of the woman-power of the country in general—is the latest war triumph of the sex. More than that, the new department—known as the Women's Department of National Service—is to be "run" by women. Mrs. H. J. Tennant is to be the Director, Miss Violet Markham the Assistant Director; and, as both have had a considerable amount of experience of women's work, an interested world waits, at the moment of

Meantime, the nation, as well as the Government, are to be given an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the war-time efforts of women workers. Tuesday, Feb. 27, is to be observed as "Women's Day" in Greater London, when hundreds of thousands of souvenirs will be sold for the benefit of the Y.W.C.A., which is doing so much to help secure the comfort and physical and moral well-being of women engaged in work for the nation.

Scarcely had the influx of women into new and unusual forms of industrial and commercial



A GIRL FIRE-ENGINE DRIVER IN HANTS: MISS ISOBEL SILVER.

On an outbreak of fire occurring at Blentworth Hall, near Horn Dean, Miss Isobel Silver, no man being available, volunteered to drive the local steam fire-engine from Emsworth to the scene of the outbreak, seven miles distant.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

writing, for the announcement of a reasonable and well-thought-out scheme for the utilisation of the nation's woman-power in the way likely to be most profitable to the country. At any rate, the new department gives no sign of favouring the "more haste less speed" policy, and through its chiefs has expressed its intention of finding out where and in what way women can be most useful before issuing an indiscriminate call for volunteers. It is a wise decision, and one that will prevent any amount of the disappointment which has fallen to the lot of enthusiastic volunteers ever since the war began. Mrs. Tennant and Miss Markham very wisely ask for time in which to formulate some definite scheme. Here's the best of luck to them, anyway!

activity begun, with all the moral and social problems that followed as a consequence, than the Y.W.C.A., realising its responsibilities towards the girls who volunteered to help the country at a critical time, set to work to help them in every possible way. The entry of large numbers of girls into the huge factories for munitions of war that sprang up one after another all over the country, resulted very often in a dearth of lodging accommodation. The Association immediately set to work to build hostels where, for a moderate weekly sum, the girls could obtain comfortable lodgings and the good food necessary if their health was to be maintained. Canteens, too, were started, and at the moment of writing about 80,000 meals per week are provided in the canteens and hostels

[Continued overleaf.]



Woman's



IMPLEMENTS USED IN T

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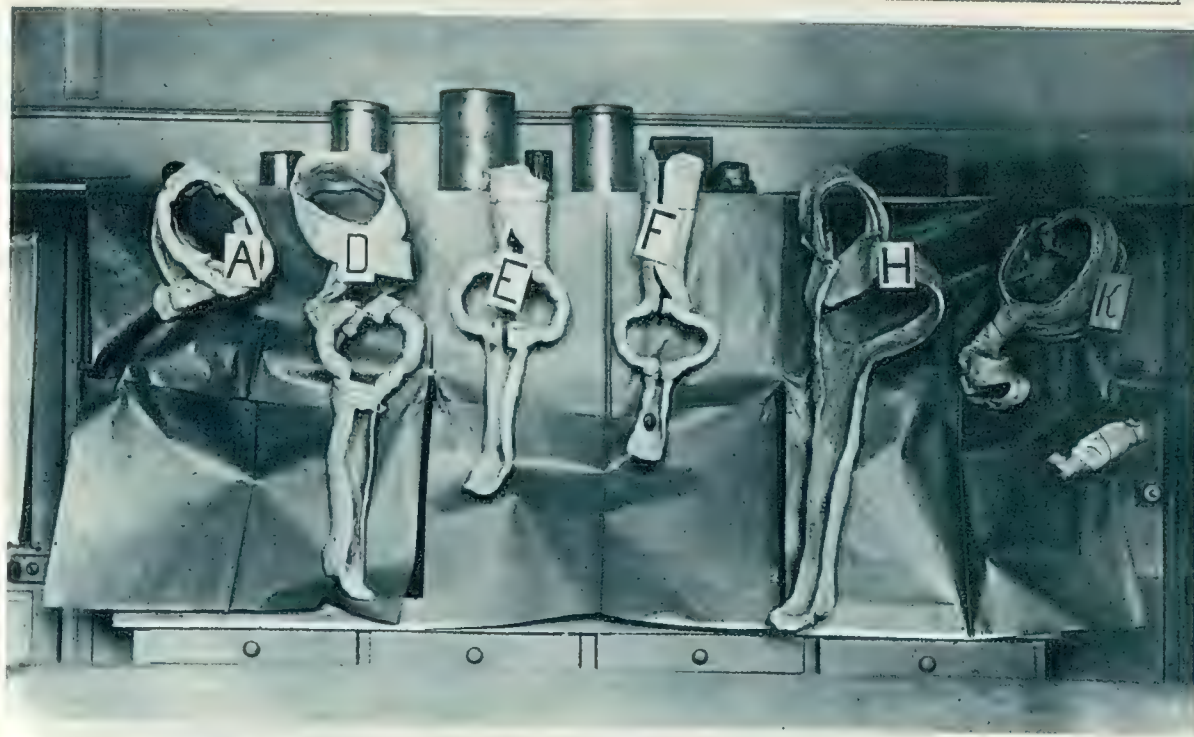
EL SILVER.

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[Continued overleaf.]

Woman's Work at a Pharmaceutical School in France.



IMPLEMENTS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS: GIRL WORKERS IN THE CATGUT-ROOM.

The French, it is well known, have a peculiarly valuable gift in many directions in connection with the various kinds of work, often of a very delicate nature, calling for both care and skill, in branches of pharmacy, chemistry, and the like. Photograph No. 1 shows a number of implements made at a Pharmaceutical School in France, which have been used in the treatment of wounded

soldiers with the beneficent object of restoring them to health, and to some, at least, of the pursuits of active life. In the second photograph are seen a number of young girls whose nimble fingers are busily employed upon work in the catgut-room of the Pharmaceutical School, where their deft manipulation of their material is of real value.—[French Official Photographs.]

run by the Association, the work being carried on by about 1500 voluntary helpers, who are constantly at work.

It would be a mistake to think, however, that the Government have altogether neglected their responsibility in the matter. They, as well as employers, have given the subject very careful thought. The Ministry of Munitions is putting up canteens. It is not prepared, for the time, at any rate, to undertake the erection of recreation centres. However, the proverb that all work and no play makes Jill a dull girl holds good in munition work just as much as in any other field of labour; and to provide recreation and canteen huts where hot meals can be bought, where sympathetic workers help to create an air of friendship and kindliness, and where workers can rest before returning to work, is one of the principal duties undertaken by the Association since the war. Already about fifty huts have been built, equipped, and are running in munition areas, and some eighty clubs are being conducted in military centres.

Now and again the girls regard the work done on their behalf with a certain amount of suspicion, which lasts just so long as it takes them to cross

honeymoon." And as the demand for more women workers continues—the Munitions Department want somewhere about half-a-million, the Board of Agriculture wants recruits for the land, the War Office want more women workers—the necessity of caring for the girls becomes daily more urgent. The capacity shown by women for



IN A PHARMACEUTICAL SCHOOL IN PARIS: WOMEN AT WAR-WORK.

In this photograph are seen a number of women and girls at work in the catgut-room of the Pharmaceutical School in Paris, where they devote their time to special work for war-purposes.—[French Official Photograph.]

doing unaccustomed work has been a revelation. It is up to the nation to see that they are properly housed and fed while they are doing it.

For neither the workers nor employers regard the matter in anything but a perfectly serious light. "But for the work which women are doing," said Lord Lytton the other day, "we could not be carrying on this war at all." Not only could men not be spared, if the women hung back, but there would be nothing for them to fight with. But recognition, not praise, is what the women want, and one of the best ways in which to recognise and reward their efforts is by providing them with bodily comforts in the shape of nourishing food at a moderate price, and a place for rest and amusement. To help towards the achievement of this end the Y.W.C.A. wants £20,000 to expend on behalf of munition-workers this year, and on Women's Day the public will have a chance of helping them

to get it. For the first time in the history of the country women have played a direct part in war. The risks attending the work were cruelly emphasised in East London not long ago, and any scheme that aims at making their few leisure hours brighter and more cheerful deserves whole-hearted support and sympathy.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.



IN A PHARMACEUTICAL SCHOOL IN PARIS: WOMEN AT WAR-WORK.

Many of the pupils in this school are women or girls. Our photograph shows some of them busy in the cutting and stitching class.—[French Official Photograph.]

the threshold. Perhaps their impression and appreciation are best summed up in the words of a worker who came in dead tired and sank into one of the cosy easy-chairs that invariably form part of the recreation-room furniture. "I thought I was coming to a blooming workhouse," she remarked; "but I feel as though I was on me



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"ACTION FRONT!" RUSSIAN soldiers are inured to experience in peace time. Fighting ground is what they are trained to welcome, as hardening the ground passable—affording thick ice for over. For years past winter ca

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A Winter Artillery Battle on the Eastern front.



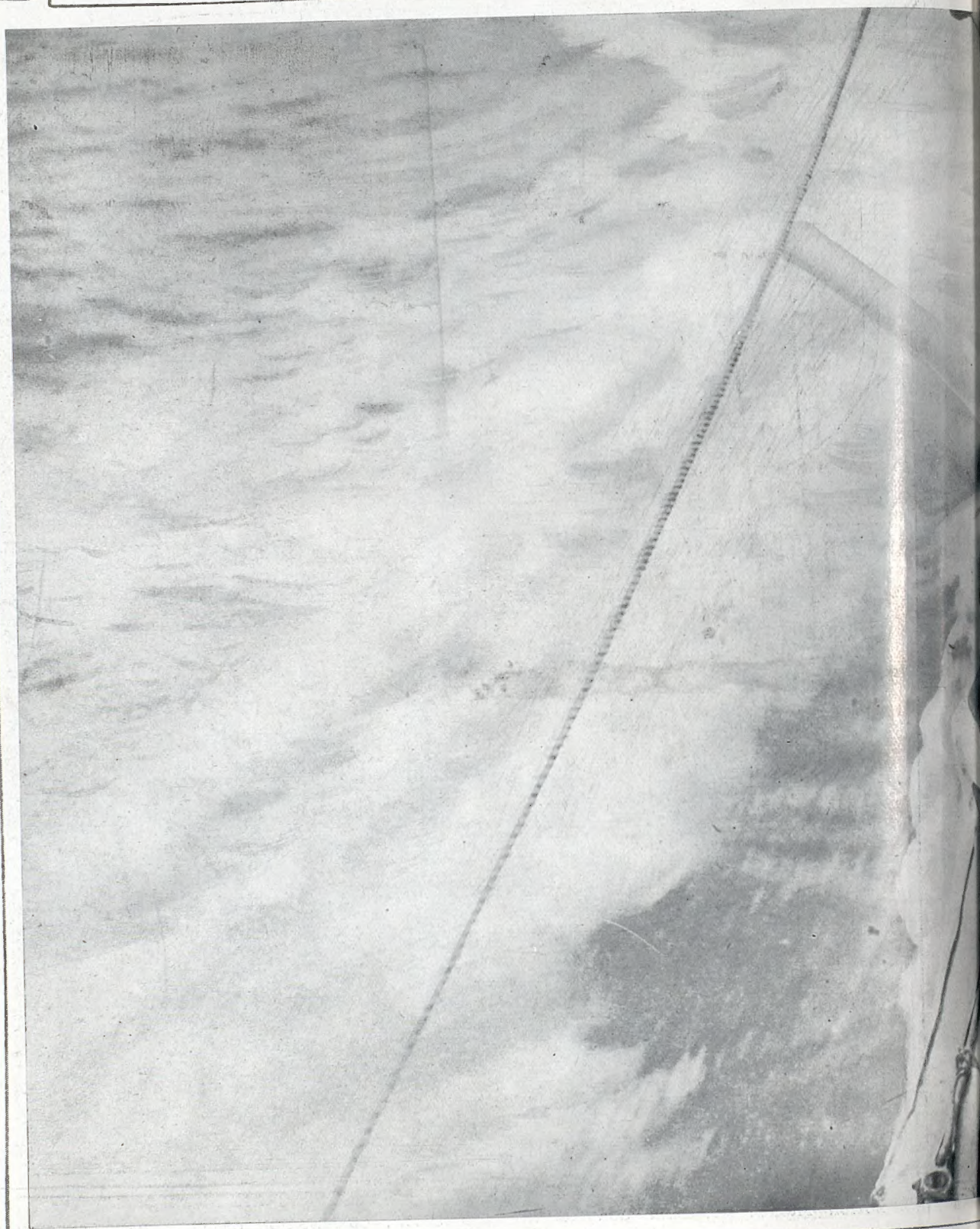
"ACTION FRONT!" RUSSIAN GUNNERS IN DEEP SNOW; OBSERVATION OFFICERS RANGE-CHECKING.

Russian soldiers are inured to winter war conditions from similar experience in peace time. Fighting when deep snow lies on the ground is what they are trained to. In the field, severe frost is welcomed, as hardening the ground and making stretches of water passable—affording thick ice for troops of all arms to move safely over. For years past winter campaigning has been practised as

garrison exercises all over the Empire. The only difference between what happened formerly and what is happening now is the difference in scale of the operations. In the upper illustration a Russian field battery, at a certain part of the Eastern Front, is seen in action in knee-deep snow. In the lower, its observation officers are seen checking the firing.—[Photos. by Shoubaki-Korsakoff.]



Part of Italy's Naval Task: Hunting Down Enemy U



A DANGEROUS LOCALITY IN SUBMARINE-INFESTED WATERS: WIN

The Italian destroyer, part of the crew of which is seen on deck at a quick-firing-gun, is out on patrol duty in the Northern Adriatic, engaged in hunting down Austrian or German submarines. In the Adriatic, particularly in its northern waters, the weather in winter can be piercingly cold and stormy, with icy blasts sweeping the sea as they come down in fierce gusts from across



WATCHING—ALL READY TO OPEN
the glaciers and snow-covered uplands
has been exceptionally bitter. The Ita
skin sou'-wester. All on board such

Naval Task: Hunting Down Enemy U-Boats in the Adriatic.

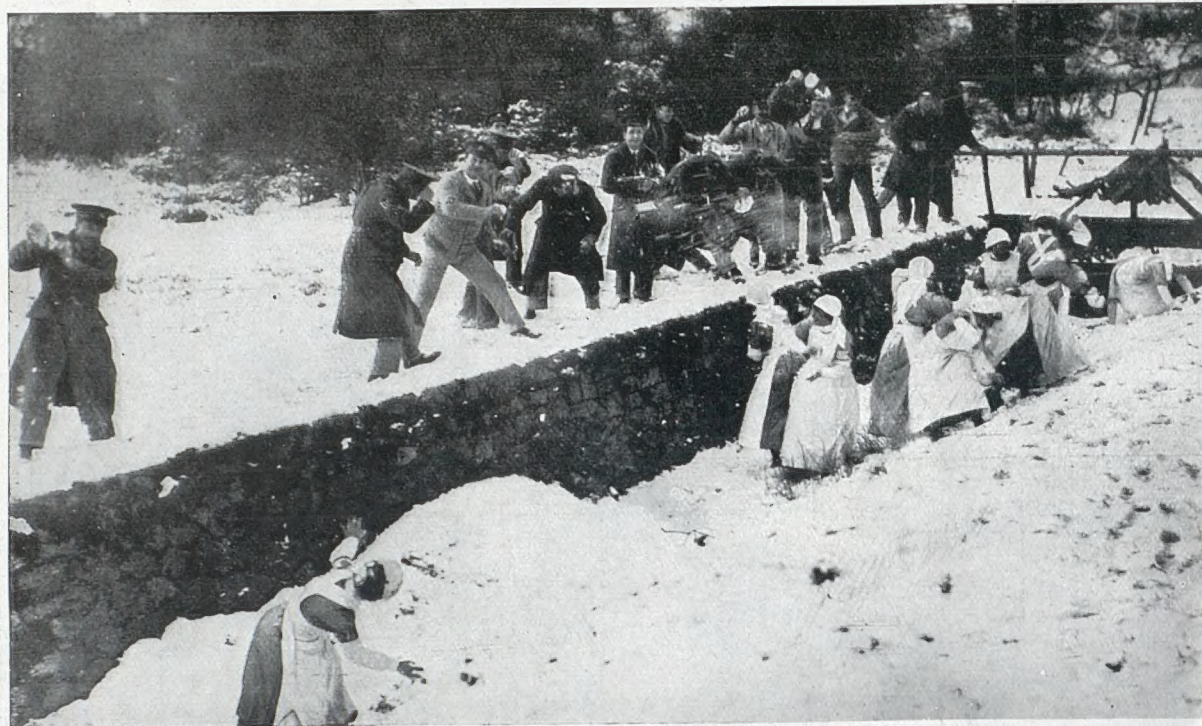


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WATCHING—ALL READY TO OPEN FIRE AT SIGHT OF A PERISCOPE.

the glaciers and snow-covered uplands of the Alps. This winter, there as elsewhere all over Europe, the weather in the Adriatic has been exceptionally bitter. The Italian destroyer's men, shown above by the gun, are wearing knitted caps, and one a lined skin sou'-wester. All on board such ships, while in submarine-infested waters, wear life-belts, to be prepared for misadventure.

Winter Sport for the Wounded.



SNOW SCENES IN A LONDON SUBURB: A SNOWBALL MATCH IN SOUTHGATE "TRENCHES."

The snowstorms with which London has been visited did not fail, despite the fact that it is war-time, to bring that curious sense of jollity which is pictorially and proverbially associated with them, and the grounds of the various hospitals which are dotted with such pathetic prominence all over the map of the City and County of London, were, perhaps almost without exception, the scenes of

genial snowball tournaments, in which the cheery combatants were wounded Tommies and their white-clad nurses. Our photographs show just such a frolic in a northern suburb. In the first, nurses are seen taking refuge in the "trenches" at "Grovelands," Southgate Auxiliary V.A.D. Hospital. In the second, the wounded defend themselves from their nurses.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

THE WAR

